

- Q.31 What are auto analyzers classify them?
- Q.32 Write the clinical significance of albuminuria?
- Q.33 Write clinical importance of ketone bodies in urine?
- Q.34 Differentiate between mobile and stationary phase in chromatography?
- Q.35 Write the importance of electrophoresis.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Explain the chemical examination of urine?
- Q.37 Write the principle procedure and clinical significance of protein estimation in CSF?
- Q.38 Explain about the different thyroid hormone with their importance?

No. of Printed Pages : 4 181943/121943/031943
Roll No.

4th Sem / Branch : DMLT
Sub.: Clinical Biochemistry - IV

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 Where the formation of urine taken place
a) Kidney b) Abdomen
c) Lungs d) Joints
- Q.2 Rothera test is used for estimation of
a) Bile salt b) Urobilinogen
c) Bile pigment d) Ketone bodies
- Q.3 Normal value of glucose if C.S.F..
a) 15-45 mg/dl b) 45-80 mg/dl
c) 30-45 mg/dl d) 15-35 mg/dl
- Q.4 When urine is excreted in excess amount is called
a) Oliguria b) Ketouria
c) Polyuria d) None of above
- Q.5 Peritoneal fluid is collected from
a) Lungs b) Joints
c) Peritoneal Cavity d) Heart

(1460) (4) 181943/121943/031943

(1) 181943/121943/031943

- Q.6 Low level of potassium is called as
 a) Hypokalaemia b) Hyperkalaemia
 c) Hyponaturamia d) Pus Cells
- Q.7 When K is present in urine is called
 a) Glucoria b) Glycemia
 c) Glucaemia d) None of above
- Q.8 A condition in which thyroid gland doesn't produce enough thyroid hormone
 a) Hypothyroidism b) Thyroidism
 c) Hyperthyroidism d) None of above
- Q.9 Synovial fluid is collected for examination of
 a) Joints b) Kidney
 c) Heart d) Lungs
- Q.10 HCG stands for
 a) Human chorionic gonadotropin
 b) Human cancer gonadotropin
 c) Hormone chorionic gonadotropin
 d) None of the above

SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 Mention the normal range of albumin in urine?
- Q.12 Give the safety measures to be taken at the time of sample collection for biochemistry tests?

(2) 181943/121943/031943

- Q.13 The black colour of stool is due to _____
- Q.14 What are bile salts?
- Q.15 The test used to detect glucose in urine is _____.
- Q.16 What is stationary phase in electrophoresis?
- Q.17 Write the name of any two auto analyzers?
- Q.18 Expand GLC.
- Q.19 Give the symptoms of Diabetes?
- Q.20 What is oliguria?

SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 Write a note on transport and preservation of urine?
- Q.22 What are the reasons of occult blood in stool?
- Q.23 Give the composition of CSF?
- Q.24 Enlist the clinical significance of Na^+ and K^+ in urine.
- Q.25 Write a note on tumour markers?
- Q.26 Write clinical importance of stool examination?
- Q.27 Explain the theory of chromatography?
- Q.28 Give the procedure of Benedict's test for glucose estimation in urine?
- Q.29 Differentiate between transudates and exudates?
- Q.30 Write a note on collection and processing of synovial fluid?

(3) 181943/121943/031943